

Character, in more spirits than count, and but for her lover so countly, that he ought to be a bold man if he married her after such a specimen of her shrewd qualities. Miss Chester played very agreeably; but the monstrosity in the man of a woman's not recognizing the man she was to be married to a quarter of an hour before, was too gross to be got over. Mr. Bartly acted the *comédien* Mr. D'Alcyself whimsically, and [which for him has real price] without making too much noise. The dialogue is rapid and tiresome—character there is none—and at wit not the slightest attempt, unless some stale Irish jokes, and military phrases, which were given to Power, shall be reckoned for wit. The piece was, however, favorably received, and announced for repetition on Thursday.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS, FOR MARCH.

From the World of Fashion.

The few novelties which have appeared relate to the evening and dinner party; in out door costume, it is not likely, during the present uncertain time of the season, to bear any very decided feature. In the first place, therefore, we hasten to describe what peculiarly struck us, which was a dress for an evening party of a remarkably bright scarlet *gros de Nîmes*, bordered by two deep flounces, set on in chevron festoons, vandyke at the edges, and trimmed with a broad layer of satin, the same colour as the dress, placed at about half an inch from the edge. The body was a la Circassienne, with the drapery of scarlet crêpe. Long sleeves of white crêpe as are worn over short ones of white satin, with Persian draperies of scarlet gauze bound round with satin, in narrow bias. A cuff terminates the sleeve at the wrist, with a very conspicuous band on the out side of the arm, of scarlet silk elegantly painted in various colours.

Dresses of red, either crimson, peacock, Chinoise, or ruby, are much in favour; they are of *gros de Nîmes*, velvet, or satin. The corsages are much cut away from the shoulders; and long sleeves are more capacious than ever; and short sleeves are also very wide.

Coloured velvet dresses, trimmed with white crêpe, are much admired; the corsages have drapery, which is generally all gauze or crêpe, and is either in the Circassian or the Sevigny style.

We have seen a very beautiful bonnet of black velvet, lined in Arabesques; it is tastefully trimmed with black blond about the crown, and with pink riband chequered with black, and edged on each side with yellow satin stripes, on which are clouds of black. The strings are in a loop. A favourite bonnet for the carriage is of myrtle green *gros de Nîmes*, lined with pink de cheveux, in scrolls of myrtle green, lined with yellow and with black blond; the thought is adorned with three plumes formed of the tails of the bird of paradise in green and yellow, separated by bows of riband, corresponding in colour with the silk of the bonnet.

Among the new coiffures is the Spanish-Caribbean beret, of bright ruby Indian rags silk; this head-dress, so strikingly elegant, is bound round the edge of the brim with gold lace; the crown is in trailliage work, and is composed of ruby satin and gold. From the separation in front, over the forehead, depend two superb tassels of gold, which fall over the left temple, and a beautiful white plume plays over, and finishes this magnificent beret. A most elegant dress cap of blond, for evening parties or dinners of ceremony, is among the striking novelties of the present day.

The blood is of the richest and finest texture, and indispensible in fan ornaments, lightly falling over each other; the crown is open in trailliage work, and is of white satin and silver lame, a bandage of which crosses the forehead, and is of beautiful workmanship; over this splendid cap are tastfully scattered, in separate flowers, a profusion of the summer-rose, in full bloom.

A turban of pink satin and crêpe, classically folded, is another new article among the coiffure department; it is infinitely becoming, though large, and is in the form of the turbans worn by the Moorish Princes.

In the out-door envelopes nothing new can be expected to take place till about the middle of March at the soonest. Pelisses are certainly more in favour than cloaks, except for the carriage, where they are seen of a very superb kind; but it is neither of these can we yet expect any particular novelty.

We highly recommend a very elegant dress tippet, which we saw belonging to a very charming young lady at the Court-end of the town; and as young people in large parties are often seated near the door, such precautionary coverings are as useful as they are ornamental. This round tippet was formed of celestial blue and white crêpe, and had the two colours mingled on clochettes; the whole appearance of this graceful appendage was light and unobtrusive, though well adapted to the dress party.

The colours most admired are celestial blue, mystic, green, canary, yellow, scarlet, ruby, and pink.

Gentlemen's Fashions for March.

From the Gentleman's Magazine of Fashions, &c.

MORNING DRESS.—A superb black military frock coat, richly trimmed with two broad braid; there are five tabs on the breast, formed with braid, which fasten to large buttons made of twist; one hole is left open at top, to show the bow of a new fancy silk cravat; the skirts are braided down the fronts and along the bottom; the back of the coat, from the waist to the end of the side edges, is nearly covered with braid; collar, the usual depth, is made flat and flimsy; the outside is the richest Siberian fur, the cuffs and edges of the skirts to correspond. Trouser, of a very dark grey kerseymere, are made large, with a double row of braid down the side seams; they are worn without straps.

RIDING DRESS.—A light Saxon brown coat, made long waisted, skirts between the extremes, and rather broad, with pockets outside, under the flap; the collar is of moderate dimensions, and made to swell; the lappels are not stiff, to allow of them falling on the breast, or (when the winds of March blow keen) to button over; the sleeves are full to the wrist, cuffs not reaching below the top of the wrist; buttons, the same colour as the coat, are silk, fine wavy. The waistcoat of primrose-coloured kerseymere, is made double-breasted, with two rows of gilt buttons; the collar turns over, and lappels also, to the second hole. Trousers of a light lavender kerseymere, made tight, coming above the hips, with small frog pockets; the well of the flap is stitched up the middle; the bottoms are cut small, with a long slit, having three holes and buttons; straps under the boots.

EVENING DRESS.—A very elegant superfine drab cloth opera manteau, with cap; it is lined all through with scarlet velvet; collar of the same, a gold chain confining it in front. Dark superfine brown dress coat, made fashionable, collar quite flimsy; is not so wide as they have been worn; lappel roll about one-third down, the waist and skirts are long; sleeves tight to the arm. **Waistcoat** of white Marella; collar made to stand up; it has a square front, and small step; the fore parts are very long, and hollowed over the hips; the points of the bottom of the waistcoat are cut off. Black dress trousers, of single kerseymere, are made very plain, no pockets, and cut small on the legs; black straps, lined with silk, to go inside of the shoe.

DINNER DRESS.—A superb Saxon Savoyard brown dress coat, the collar is made very long and firm; lappels turn nearly to the bottom, skirts cut narrow, with pockets in the plait, and small flaps; the sleeves lined with buff silk serge, or en jupon, the cuffs are inclined to spring a little off the hand. The waistcoat is made of a very beautiful white embroidered vest, with a rolling collar, opening considerably in front, to show the shirt, and crimson velvet under-waistcoat; the buttons are covered with the same material

as the garment. **Trousers** of black kerseymere, are made with a white silk and silk elastic waistband, to supersede the necessity of wearing braces, are cut rather large on the thigh, and not falling lower than the top of the ankle at bottom, with black silk elastic strap. The man-tail of a dark chocolate-colour, is made full, having a deep plump collar to fall on the shoulders; the cape reaches to the middle of the man-tail; lined with crimson like serge, and the front faced with velvet.

BACK OF A DRESS COAT.—The collar, about four inches in depth, is made to fit close to the neck; the waist is long; at bottom the side seams nearly meet; skirts have broad flaps, and the side edges in the plait; sleeves rather large. Trousers the same as usual.



PHILADELPHIA:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1829.

The ship UNITED STATES has arrived at NEW YORK with LONDON and LIVERPOOL papers to the 2d and 3d of March. Our regular files having been sent by the MANCHESTER, which sailed in company, we have taken our extracts from the NEW YORK evening papers. Both in and out of parliament, the CATHOLIC Question seems to have swallowed up all other topics, and the agitation of the community seems to have been extreme. Nothing appears to have yet transpired, from any source to be relied on, respecting the precise nature of the bill. In the House of Commons, on the 27th of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that the proposition would be brought forward on the 5th of March. Mr. PEEL, as was to be expected, led the House of Lords on the 24th Feb. and passed. It passed the House of Commons on the 17th.

Sir Robert Inglis has been returned to Parliament as a member from Oxford, in opposition to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, by a majority of 755 to 609. Sir MANASEH M. LOPEZ has resigned his seat for the borough of WESTBURY, in order to make room for the Secretary—but a step," says the MORNING JOURNAL, "from the sublime to the ridiculous." In the House of Lords, on the 23d of February, the Duke of CLARENCE, the heir presumptive, declared himself in favour of concession, and denounced the course heretofore pursued by its opponents as unjust and infamous. The debate which ensued, from the part taken by the royal brothers, may be called one of the most singular recorded in the annals of the House.

The Bill for the suppression of Dangerous Associations, was read the third time in the House of Lords on the 24th Feb. and passed. It

was returned to the House of Commons on the 17th. Sir Robert Inglis has been returned to Parliament as a member from Oxford, in opposition to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, by a majority of 755 to 609. This is in consequence of the change in Mr. P.'s views on the subject of Catholic Emancipation. So warm was the election on that ground, that the neighbours of his father, Sir ROBERT PEEL, in DRAXTON, STAFFORDSHIRE, came to poll against him, armed with even parental sanction for their act." The latter hurried from FRANCE and IRELAND.

The Bill for the suppression of Dangerous Associations, was read the third time in the House of Lords on the 24th Feb. and passed. It

was returned to the House of Commons on the 17th.

It was rumoured that Mr. Huskisson was to be replaced in the cabinet. It is also affirmed that Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tyndal is to be Attorney-General. The Marquis of Douro has been elected for Aldborough. Sir Wm. Clinton has resigned his seat for Newark-in-Trent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in answer to a question put to him by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the 27th February, stated that it was the intention of some one member of his Majesty's Government to make an explanation, or the 5th of March, of the nature of the measure which his Majesty's Government had in contemplation with respect to the removal of the Catholic disabilities.

The Duke of Cumberland expressed his astonishment at hearing the words "unjust and infamous" applied to the conduct of himself and those who, with him, felt it their duty to oppose his Majesty's Ministers in this instance. He conscientiously opposed these measures, but he put it to his noble relative, and to the house, whether in so doing he had acted basely or infamously.

The Duke of Sussex said, that his illustrious relative who had just sat down, had taken the expression employed by his noble brother, not in the sense in which it had been meant. In his opinion it was merely applied to the general outcry which had been raised against the Administration on this question. If his illustrious relative chose to take the expression to himself it was an affair of taste with him to do so. It should not be forgotten, that but a few evenings ago it had been stated in that house that the question was, whether this was to be any longer a Popish or a Protestant Parliament. That was a most unconstitutional and unsafe way of putting the question, and of endeavouring to influence the public mind.

The Duke of Clarence said, that he had certainly used the words "infamous and base," nor would he retract them. But he would deny that these words were applied, or ever could be applied, to his noble relative opposite. Indeed, he could not help suspecting that his illustrious relative had been so long abroad that he had almost forgot the freedom of debate. [A laugh, and cries of "hear, hear."]

The Earl of ELTON expressed his occurrence with the Duke of Cumberland in his hostility to the Catholic claims, but said that the Duke of Wellington should find him a generous enemy. His conduct had not deserved to be stigmatized as factious.

Earl GRAY said it was facts to state in the House of Commons on the 27th February, that the Sovereign would forfeit his diamond if he should consent to this measure. He complimented the Duke of Clarence on having delivered an opinion that did him so much honour, with a patriotic zeal for the interests of the country, and with an effect that must be followed by important consequences throughout the empire.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that he would never consider the noble Earl (Elton) in any sense an enemy, but always as a friend.

The TIMES asserts that letters have been forwarded from the BRUNSWICK CLUB of DUBLIN to all the provincial clubs, calling

most urgently for money to fee the LONDON press; and that £2,000 were actually remitted to LONDON, for that purpose, on the 17th February. The statement has been denied by the Secretary of the club, and reiterated by the editor. In BLACKWOOD's MAGAZINE, it is allowed that there are many and great excuses for the Duke of WELLINGTON; but Mr. PEEL is held up to "more unmilitant abhorrence than can have attended any political renegade in any history." The commencement of an address to the Duke of CLARENCE, in the MORNING JOURNAL may be taken as a sample of the spirit that has been let loose.

My Lord Duke.—If your forty years of negative and useless existence to the state, of which you make your boast, had been prudently persevered in, or if even now you had been contented, with the ministerial herd, to voice your country's great charter in silence, your highness might have remained in that obscurity for which your natural abilities seem to have formed you.

The heat of the contest seems to have brightened his Majesty's wit. The crack-brained Duke of BRUNSWICK is reported to have ordered a levy, for an invasion of HANOVER. The ATLAS relates that the King lately said to his minister— "I suppose, Arthur, they intend to send you to the D—, and me to Hanover; but what am I to do there, when the Duke of Brunswick is bent

on a war? We are in a dangerous way among them."

The death of His Holiness, Leo XII., was announced at VIENNA on the 15th of February. The election of a successor was expected to take place on the 22d of the same month. The choice, it was supposed, according to the continental journals, would be the cardinal of a dark chocolate-colour, is made full, having a deep plump collar to fall on the shoulders; the cape reaches to the middle of the man-tail; lined with crimson like serge, and the front faced with velvet.

BACK OF A DRESS COAT.—The collar, about four inches in depth, is made to fit close to the neck; the waist is long; at bottom the side seams nearly meet; skirts have broad flaps, and the side edges in the plait; sleeves rather large. Trousers the same as usual.

PHILADELPHIA:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1829.

The ship UNITED STATES has arrived at NEW YORK with LONDON and LIVERPOOL papers to the 2d and 3d of March. Our regular files having been sent by the MANCHESTER, which sailed in company, we have taken our extracts from the NEW YORK evening papers. Both in and out of parliament, the CATHOLIC Question seems to have swallowed up all other topics, and the agitation of the community seems to have been extreme. Nothing appears to have yet transpired, from any source to be relied on, respecting the precise nature of the bill. In the House of Commons, on the 27th of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that the proposition would be brought forward on the 5th of March. Mr. PEEL, as was to be expected, led the House of Lords on the 24th Feb. and passed. It

was returned to the House of Commons on the 17th.

It was rumoured that Mr. Huskisson was to be replaced in the cabinet. It is also affirmed that Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tyndal is to be Attorney-General. The Marquis of Douro has been elected for Aldborough. Sir Wm. Clinton has resigned his seat for Newark-in-Trent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in answer to a question put to him by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the 27th February, stated that it was the intention of some one member of his Majesty's Government to make an explanation, or the 5th of March, of the nature of the measure which his Majesty's Government had in contemplation with respect to the removal of the Catholic disabilities.

The Duke of Sussex said, that his illustrious relative who had just sat down, had taken the expression employed by his noble brother, not in the sense in which it had been meant. In his opinion it was merely applied to the general outcry which had been raised against the Administration on this question. If his illustrious relative had been so long abroad that he had almost forgot the freedom of debate. [A laugh, and cries of "hear, hear."]

The Earl of ELTON expressed his occurrence with the Duke of Cumberland in his hostility to the Catholic claims, but said that the Duke of Wellington should find him a generous enemy. His conduct had not deserved to be stigmatized as factious.

Earl GRAY said it was facts to state in the House of Commons on the 27th February, that the Sovereign would forfeit his diamond if he should consent to this measure.

He complimented the Duke of Clarence on having delivered an opinion that did him so much honour, with a patriotic zeal for the interests of the country, and with an effect that must be followed by important consequences throughout the empire.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that he would never consider the noble Earl (Elton) in any sense an enemy, but always as a friend.

The TIMES asserts that letters have been forwarded from the BRUNSWICK CLUB of DUBLIN to all the provincial clubs, calling

most urgently for money to fee the LONDON press; and that £2,000 were actually remitted to LONDON, for that purpose, on the 17th February. The statement has been denied by the Secretary of the club, and reiterated by the editor. In BLACKWOOD's MAGAZINE, it is allowed that there are many and great excuses for the Duke of WELLINGTON; but Mr. PEEL is held up to "more unmilitant abhorrence than can have attended any political renegade in any history." The commencement of an address to the Duke of CLARENCE, in the MORNING JOURNAL may be taken as a sample of the spirit that has been let loose.

My Lord Duke.—If your forty years of negative and useless existence to the state, of which you make your boast, had been prudently persevered in, or if even now you had been contented, with the ministerial herd, to voice your country's great charter in silence, your highness might have remained in that obscurity for which your natural abilities seem to have formed you.

The heat of the contest seems to have brightened his Majesty's wit. The crack-brained Duke of BRUNSWICK is reported to have ordered a levy, for an invasion of HANOVER. The ATLAS relates that the King lately said to his minister— "I suppose, Arthur, they intend to send you to the D—, and me to Hanover; but what am I to do there, when the Duke of Brunswick is bent

on a war? We are in a dangerous way among them."

The death of His Holiness, Leo XII., was announced at VIENNA on the 15th of February. The election of a successor was expected to take place on the 22d of the same month. The choice, it was supposed, according to the continental journals, would be the cardinal of a dark chocolate-colour, is made full, having a deep plump collar to fall on the shoulders; the cape reaches to the middle of the man-tail; lined with crimson like serge, and the front faced with velvet.

BACK OF A DRESS COAT.—The collar, about four inches in depth, is made to fit close to the neck; the waist is long; at bottom the side seams nearly meet; skirts have broad flaps, and the side edges in the plait; sleeves rather large. Trousers the same as usual.

PHILADELPHIA:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1829.

The ship UNITED STATES has arrived at NEW YORK with LONDON and LIVERPOOL papers to the 2d and 3d of March. Our regular files having been sent by the MANCHESTER, which sailed in company, we have taken our extracts from the NEW YORK evening papers. Both in and out of parliament, the CATHOLIC Question seems to have swallowed up all other topics, and the agitation of the community seems to have been extreme. Nothing appears to have yet transpired, from any source to be relied on, respecting the precise nature of the bill. In the House of Commons, on the 27th of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that the proposition would be brought forward on the 5th of March. Mr. PEEL, as was to be expected, led the House of Lords on the 24th Feb. and passed. It

was returned to the House of Commons on the 17th.

It was rumoured that Mr. Huskisson was to be replaced in the cabinet. It is also affirmed that Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tyndal is to be Attorney-General. The Marquis of Douro has been elected for Aldborough. Sir Wm. Clinton has resigned his seat for Newark-in-Trent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in answer to a question put to him by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the 27th February, stated that it was the intention of some one member of his Majesty's Government to make an explanation, or the 5th of March, of the nature of the measure which his Majesty's Government had in contemplation with respect to the removal of the Catholic disabilities.

The Duke of Sussex said, that his illustrious relative who had just sat down, had taken the expression employed by his noble brother, not in the sense in which it had been meant. In his opinion it was merely applied to the general outcry which had been raised against the Administration on this question. If

SHIRMECK APPLIERS Lining Glass and Picture Frame MANUFACTORY.

No. 50 Chestnut street, 4 doors from Second. A thin establishment and hope an extensive one. Numerous of the above articles, warranted as first manufacture.

Also, a large assortment of Fancy, Windsor, Grecian and Drawing Room Chairs, Library Seats, Sofas, &c. &c. &c. Merchants generally, to call and view, may be quite confident that those who wish to purchase, may be seated among the variety which he has on hand for disposal.

All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Old Frames regilt—old Chairs refinished as new.

April 8-9.

Open 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

9 P.M. to 12 M.

10 P.M. to 12 M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.

3 P.M. to 4 P.M.

4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

5 P.M. to 6 P.M.

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

8 P.M. to 9 P.M.

9 P.M. to 10 P.M.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

11 P.M. to 12 M.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M.

1 A.M. to 2 M.

2 M. to 3 P.M.